

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 10. Vol. II.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1816.

[Vol. 30.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY

F. BRADFORD, JR.

At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

Commission Warehouse

JEREMIAH NEAVE & SON,
Of Cincinnati, Ohio,
Have erected large and commodious
Brick Warehouses & Cellars

For the reception of all kinds of Merchandise,
Manufactures and Produce, for Storage, and Sale
on Commission, for forwarding by the river or to
country merchants. Bills and debts collected and
promptly remitted. Purchases made and generally
all BROKERAGE and COMMISSION BUSI-
NESS, transacted.

817 Cincinnati, February 19—

Storage & Commission Business.

SHULTZ & CHALFANT,
Beg leave to inform the Merchants of Ken-
tucky, that they have commenced the Storage
and Commission Business, in Maysville, Ky.
where they will constantly attend to the re-
ceiving and forwarding all goods, wares, &c.
committed to their care.

They also carry on the
Copper and Tinning Business,
And intend keeping always on hand, a general
supply of Tin Ware, which they will sell at
the Pittsburgh prices, without the addition of
freight.

N.B.—Orders will be strictly attended to.
February 10-7-2m

Attention!

CITIZENS SOLDIERS—In the late war
the superiority of our marksmen in the art of
shooting, was strikingly manifested, and not
less obvious were the advantages derived there-
from. To this qualification we were chiefly
indebted for our victories:—when our troops
saw that their bullets mowed down the enemy,
whilst themselves sustained but little injury,
it taught them to look down upon the boasting
veterans from Europe, with contempt. Peace
has now returned; but again we may be re-
quired to take up arms. Already has the
short-sighted monarch of Spain, made to our
administration, insolent demands, which may
lead to hostilities, and that too, immediately
on our Southern borders. Then let us be pre-
pared for the event by the cultivation of those
arts which have heretofore sustained us—Let
us practise sharp-shooting, and encourage ex-
cellence by offering competent rewards to
those who are eminent, until we not only
astonish the natives on the other side of the
big water, but shew them that it may be rather
dangerous to stand in battle array before west-
ern militia, who, in the heat of action, cannot
only hit the man aimed at, but place the ball
on the very spot they choose, even the eye.

With these views the subscribers propose
to have a

Shooting Match

at Manchester, adjoining Lexington, for a va-
luable two story Brick house and Lot, togeth-
er with a Stone Smith Shop, the whole valued
at \$3000, or thirty shots at \$100 each, at sixty
yards off hand.

Any person paying to the subscriber, either
in money or such property as they may agree
on, \$100, shall be entitled to make one shot,
either by himself or friend, with his own gun,
and the nearest shot shall take the house and
appurtenances, and a deed shall be made on
request.

Captains of Companies are requested to sub-
scribe one shot for each of the Companies, and
to send forward their best marksmen, by
which means a spirit of emulation will be ex-
cited amongst the gentlemen composing their
command.

The shooting to take place on the second
Saturday in March, at which time judges will
be chosen, by whom all questions are to be
decided.

Applications to be made to William Mar-
shall or Charles Wilks, to subscribe for
shots. **WILLIAM MARSHALL.**
Lexington, Ky. United States
of America. 9th Feb 1816. 7—

State of Kentucky,

JESSAMINE CIRCUIT, SCT.

OCTOBER TERM, 1815.

William Henderson's Heirs, for
Samuel H. Woodson, COMPLAINANT,

Against
Daniel Gaines, and others, DEFENDANTS,
IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainants, by their
counsel, and the defendants, the unknown heirs
of Daniel Gaines, deceased, and David Jamis-
on, having failed to enter their appearance
herein agreeably to law and the rules of this
court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of
this court, that they are not inhabitants of this
commonwealth, on motion of the complain-
ants, it is ordered, that they do appear here
before the Judges of our Jessamine circuit
court, at the court-house in Nicholasville, on
the 3d Monday in April next, it being the
first day of our succeeding term, and file their
answer to the complainant's bill, or the same
will be taken as confessed against them: and
it is further ordered, that a copy of this order
be published in some authorized newspaper of
this commonwealth, agreeably to law.

A copy. Attest,

JNO. C. WALKER, c. j. c. c.

The aforesaid unknown heirs of Daniel
Gaines, deceased, and David Jamison, are
hereby notified, that I will attend at the Ta-
vern of Robert Miller, in the town of Rich-
mond, Madison County, state of Kentucky,
on Saturday the 9th day of March next, be-
tween the hours of 8 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'-
clock P. M. to take the deposition of Thomas
Townsend, and others, to be read as evidence
in the above suit in chancery.

SAMUEL H. WOODSON.
January 23, 1816. 4—8w

ENGRAVING.

Copper Plates, Seals, Brands, Steel Dies, &c.
will be neatly executed by the subscriber on
application at James Garrison's Druggist Store,
next door to James Weir's, Main street, Lex-
ington, Ky.

JOHN C. NUTTMAN.

December 4.

LATEST

IMPORTED GOODS.

100 Crates well assorted QUEENS WARE
20 ditto and boxes elegant LUSTRE WARE
20 Tierces, } Best Green COPPERAS
20 half Tierces, }
50 Barrels and
100 Kegs, }
80 Bags very Green COFFEE
20 Barrels ditto ditto
18 Boxes Tin, fit for manufacturers,
100 Boxes fresh Muscatel RAISINS, superior
quality
Bundles of Steel, and a few tons Campeachy
Logwood will be sold on accommodating terms
by the package, at Philadelphia, New-York, &
Baltimore prices—carriage, which is extreme-
ly low added—by application to
J. P. SCHATZEL, & Co.
December 25th, 1815. 52

BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
On Philadelphia, New-York, Baltimore, Savan-
na, Charleston and Pittsburgh,
For sale—apply as above.

James Garrison,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Apothecary and Druggist,
MAIN STREET, LEXINGTON,
RESPECTFULLY informs merchants and phy-
sicians and all dealers in his line, that he has, and
will constantly keep, a large and extensive supply of

Fresh Drugs and Medicines;

Also, a large supply of

PAINTS AND DYE STUFFS,

Which he will sell for cash at the New-York, Phi-
ladelphia and Baltimore prices, with the addition of
Carriage expenses excepted, or on the usual cre-
dit, viz.

Aloes Sact	Gum Tragacanth
Antimony	Myrrh
Aniseed	Gaick
Borax refined	Copal
Brimstone	Shal Lac
Burgundy Pitch	Pow'd. Peruvian Bark
Cantharides	Rheubarb
Chincheal	Jalapa
Cream Tartar	Ipecacuanha, &c.
Cloves	Sal Ammoniac
Cinnamon	Ful Senna
Mace	Manna Flake
Nutmegs	Camomile Flowers
12 dozen Castor Oil	Orange Peel
Gum Camphor	Gentian Root, &c.
Arabic	

PATENT MEDICINES,

By the gross or dozen.

Anderson's Pills	Harlem Oil
Lee's N. L. B. Pills	Ess. Peppermint
Hooper's Pills	Godfrey's Cordial
Bateman's Drops	Drable Ink
British Oil	Steer's Opodeldoo
Turlington's Balsom	Warm Tea
Rich Ointment	Wormseed Oil

DYE STUFFS.

Anatto	Aquafortis by the car-
Allum	boy or pound
Red Wood	Oil of Vitriol by the
Log Wood	carboy or pound
Fustic	Madder, &c.
Aquafortis	

PAINTS, &c.

Spanish Brown	Red Lead
Whitening	Prussian Blue, No. 1
White Lead	Do. do 2
Drop Lake	Rose Pink
Cromie Yellow	Pat Green
Dutch Pink	Copal Varnish, by the
Pat Yellow	gallon
Linsed Oil	Turpentine Varnish,
Spts. Turpentine	do.

Also, 12 dozen Sweet Oil, suitable for ma-
chinery, which will be sold low—with a gen-
eral assortment of Perfumes.
Lexington, Dec. 15th, 1815. 51-12m.

John Norton,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that
he has removed to his house immedi-
ately opposite the Insurance Bank, main street,
where he will keep a constant supply of MED-
ICINES, wholesale and retail.

Having disposed of his Nail Factory, he re-
quests all those in arrearsages for Nails, to
make payment immediately, as he intends go-
ing to the eastward.—2 tf.

NOTICE.

The subscribers are desirous of having their ac-
counts closed once a year, and have put their books
into the hands of Thomas Satterwhite, who will de-
vote his time to this object. All persons concerned
are therefore notified to call on him and adjust their
accounts.

The private books of F. Ridgely, are lodged with
him also—the unsettled accounts in which must un-
equivocally be closed.

RIDGELY & PINDELL.
January 1, 1816. 1

TO MECHANICS AND MANU- FACTURERS.

WANTED at the Lexington Manufactory, sev-
eral Weavers and Spinners of Wool; also, a good
Fuller and Dresser of Cloths; and a Wool Stapler—
also, several Paper Makers; to whom liberal wages
will be given in money as when wanted.

Also, wanted 20 young Men and Boys from 14 to
21 years of age to learn the various branches of
Manufacturing woolen goods and paper; to whom
liberal encouragement will be given, when well
recommended.

Also, wanted, Women, Girls, and Children, over
9 years old; to whom good wages and constant em-
ployment will be given.

Also wanted, several House Carpenters. Apply
at the Lexington Manufactory to
JAS. & T. G. PRENTISS.
Nov. 22, 1815. 48—tf.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO THE LADIES.

THE Lexington Manufacturing Company are de-
sirous of obtaining a quantity of fine bleached Linen
and Cotton RAGS, which are necessary to enable
them to manufacture the important article of fine
Paper, of which so much is annually imported, and
might be avoided if the patriotism or economy of
the ladies of Kentucky, would induce them to adopt
the customs of the ladies in the eastern states, viz.
to keep a Rag Bag, which is usually hung up in a
place convenient for the purpose, and in which are
deposited the Rags that almost daily appear in ev-
ery large family.—At the end of the year your rag
bags thus attended, will produce you a liberal sum
for pin-money, and greatly aid the important man-
ufactures of your state.

Six Cents in money will be paid for fine bleached
Linen or Cotton Rags—and a price in proportion for
coarser quality, or for tow made from flax or hemp.
Apply at the Lexington Manufactory to
J. & T. G. PRENTISS.
Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 48—tf.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

THE Board of Navy Commissioners will re-
ceive, until the 1st day of April next, propos-
als for furnishing the following description of
articles required for navy use, viz:

Cannon, cannonades and cannon locks.
Ball, round, grape, canister and lead.
Saltpeter, sulphur
Cannon and priming powder.
Muskets, pistols, swords, boarding pikes and
battle-axes.

Copper—sheathing assorted, say 1.8 of 12
ozs. 1.8th of 24 ozs. 1.8th of 26 ozs. 1.4
of 28 ozs. 1.4th of 32 ozs. and 1.8th of 34 ozs.
Copper bolts; spikes, sheathing nails assort-
ed.

Lead in pigs and sheets.
Anchors from 500 to 8000lbs.
Iron Kentledge,
Hemp, American.
Twine—whipping, sewing and seine.
Iron for shipping.

Staves—leger pipe, hoghead and gang-cask
Bunting.
Seamen's clothing—hats, shoes, trowsers,
shirts and jackets.

Flannel and wildore for cartridges.
Lignum Vitæ and paints.

To be delivered either at Washington, New-
York, or Boston.

Persons tendering a supply of any of these
articles, will be pleased to state particularly
the kind—the greatest and the least quantity
of each article they may be disposed to furnish
—and on the envelope of the tenders, they will
endorse the substance of their proposals in the
following form:

"Proposals to furnish
for the use of the Navy made by
in consequence of the Navy
Commissioners' advertisement of 18th. January,
1816."

With these whose proposals may be accept-
ed, the commissioners will enter into contract:
and in cases where the articles are not to be
immediately delivered and paid for, the con-
tractors will be required to give satisfactory
security for the performance of their contracts,
and it will be well for them to accompany
their tenders with the names of the persons
disposed to become their sureties, and evi-
dence of their competency.

On the 1st day of April, and not before, all
the tenders will be opened and acted upon.

JOHN RODGERS, President
Of the Board of Navy Commissioners.
January 20. 8—3t

Robert A. Gatewood

Has opened a very general and well selected assort-
ment of

Merchandise,

In his new brick house, opposite Mr. James Weir's
Store, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail
on a very small advance for Cash.
January 18, 1816.

The Subscribers

Have just received and now offer for sale, at a small
advance for Cash, or on a short credit,
A QUANTITY OF

**Coffee, Sugar, Queens' Ware,
Rice, Copperas & Logwood,**
And a small assortment of

DRY GOODS.

By wholesale, or in such quantities as may suit pur-
chasers. They also have a number of SADDLES,
BRIDLES, and other articles of Saddlery, which
they will barter for good WHISKEY.

AYRES & MOODY.
Lexington, Nov. 25, 1815. 48—tf

Downing & Grant

Have just received from Philadelphia and Balti-
more, and are now opening at their store on
Short-street, (between Mill and Main Cross-
streets) Lexington,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Sugar,	Raisins,
Coffee,	Prunes,
Teas,	Almonds,
Chocolate,	Figs,
Ginger,	Cold Struck,
Mace,	Sweet & } Oil,
Cloves,	Castor
Allspice,	Scots & } Snuff,
Black Pepper,	Mocoba
Cayenne do,	New-England Cheese,
Nutmegs,	Salt,
Cinnamon,	Shad,
Mustard,	Herrings,
Allum,	Wash Balls,
Indigo,	Shaving Soap,
Madder,	Pipes,
Copperas,	Wooden Cocks,
Brimstone,	Overalls,

WINE, JAMAICA SPIRITS

BRANDY, WHISKEY.

Brushes of every kind, Spanish Whiting, Putty
Flax Seed Oil, Window Glass, Paper for rooms,
&c. &c. All of which they will sell very low for
Cash.

House and sign Painting, Papering and Glazing
done as usual.

They wish to sell or rent their Oil Mill in Lex-
ington. Nov. 25, 1815. 48—tf

Parker & Graves

Have just received from New York, Baltimore
and Philadelphia, and are now opening at their
store, opposite the Market House, Main Street,
Lexington, an elegant and fashionable assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

Consisting of
**Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard, Queens',
Glass & China Wares;**
which, having been laid in for cash only, they will
be enabled to sell as low as any in the Western
country.

September 7, 1815.—37

H. Beard & A. Campbell

Have opened in the house next door to Mr. Will-
iamson's corner, on Main and Poplar-streets, a well
selected assortment of

Merchandise,

Consisting of
**DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
QUEENS' CHINA, GLASS AND
HARD WARES,**

Which they will sell low for cash, country linen, or
whisky.
Lexington, January 30. 6—

LIST OF ACTS

Passed at the general Assembly of the Common-
wealth of Kentucky.

An act for the relief of William Rester, sen.
To amend an act entitled "an act for the e-
rection of a new county out of the county of
Ohio."

To regulate the town of Greensburgh in
Green county.
For the relief of Edmund Talbot of Hender-
son county.

For the benefit of actual settlers.
For the relief of the sheriffs of Nicholas and
Warren counties.

To authorise the citizens of the town of Le-
banon, in Washington county, to appoint trust-
ees in said town, and for other purposes.

Prescribing certain duties to the surveyors
of Bath and Warren counties.
For the relief of Wm. Reddick, former sher-
iff of Campbell county.

To establish an election precinct in Jeffer-
son county.
To extend the time for returning plats and
certificates to the Register's office, and for sur-
veying certain lands in this commonwealth.

For the relief of Asa Killam.
For the relief of certain clerks in this com-
monwealth.

For the benefit of Joshua Cates, and the trust-
ees of the Harrison seminary.
Further to regulate the payment of debts
due the commonwealth for the sale of vacant
lands.

To establish ferries across Rockcastle river
on the turnpike and wilderness roads.
For the relief of the representatives of David
Johnson, deceased.

Legalizing the proceedings of the county
court of Hopkins at their February and April
terms.

For the relief of Samuel Searcey, and the
heirs of Charles Searcey, deceased.
For the benefit of the wife and family of maj.
Benjamin Graves.

To extend the July term of the Franklin cir-
cuit court for the trial of chancery causes.
Establishing an election precinct in the
county of Green.

To prevent imposition by way of lottery.
Increasing the power of the trustees of the
town of Cyntiana.

Concerning the towns of Bowling Green and
Louisville.
To vest certain powers in the trustees of
Washington, in Mason county.

To amend the laws establishing the Boun-
don and Lebanon academies.
For the benefit of Russellville and Columbia
lodges.

Repealing an act for the relief of the citizens
of Caldwell county, approved the 27th January,
1815.

For the benefit of the heirs of James Dunn,
deceased.
To amend the law authorizing the appropria-
tion of the land acquired by the treaty of
Tellico.

For the relief of the representatives of Wil-
liam Ward, deceased.
Appointing trustees to the Grayson semina-
ry, and for other purposes.

Adding a part of the county of Montgomery,
to the county of Estill.
For the benefit of William Quinton.

For the benefit of William M'William Har-
wood.
Authorising certain advertisements to be in-
serted in the news paper entitled the 'Kentuck-
y Advertiser,' printed at Winchester.

For the benefit of Wm. Buckner.
For the removal of the seat of justice in Ni-
cholas county.

For the relief of sundry sheriffs.
For the benefit of the heirs of Richard Arm-
strong, dec. and others.

Authorising the running and marking the
division line between the counties of Shelby
and Henry.

For the relief of Thomas Griffin.
For the benefit of the sheriff of Hopkins
county.

Exempting from taxation houses devoted to
public worship, and seminaries of learning,
and ground on which they are erected.

Authorising lotteries for certain purposes
therein mentioned.

Vesting certain powers in the trustees of
the methodist brick chapel, in Shelby coun-
ty.

To authorise Jeremiah Buckley to build a
bridge across the Kentucky river.
For the relief of the heirs of Robert Johnson,
dec.

Establishing election precincts in the coun-
ties of Franklin and Jefferson, and for other
purposes.

To amend an act to incorporate the Frank-
fort ridge company.
For the benefit of Mary Rountree.

For the relief of Charles F. Wing, clerk of
the Muhlenburg court.

For the better regulation of the town of
Mountsterling, in Montgomery county.
To incorporate the Gallatin Ohio steam
boat company.

Further to regulate the circuit courts of this
commonwealth.

Authorising and directing the surveyor of
Logan county to record certain plats and cer-
tificates of survey.

For the benefit of Leah M'Gowgle.
To amend an act entitled an act authorising
the transcript of certain records in the county
court of Pendleton.

To add a part of Allen county to the county
of Warren.

For the relief of the 20th regiment of the
militia of this state.

Authorising the county court of Harrison to
sell a part of their public ground.

To alter the time of holding the chancery
term of the Mason circuit court.

To legalize the proceedings of the county
court of Livingston and the trustees of the
town of Lebanon.

To establish the town of Bedford in the
county of Henry, and the town of Craborchard,
in the county of Lincoln.

For the relief of William Sullivan.
Concerning the town of Jefferson, in Jeffer-
son county.

Authorising the insertion of certain adver-
tisements in the 'Georgetown Patriot,' print-
ed in Georgetown.

Directing the mode of choosing electors to
vote for a president and vice-president of the
United States.

For the benefit of the heirs of James C. Price,
dec. and others.

To authorise the auditor to transcribe cer-
tain books, and for other purposes.

Vesting certain power in the trustees of the
towns of Newport and Georgetown.

For the benefit of Betsy Irvine, and the heirs
of Job Carty, dec.

To authorise the guardians of infants, and
committees of idiots and lunatics, to execute
bonds, and convey lands in certain cases.

To incorporate the Louisville and Hopkins-
ville library companies.

To authorise the Governor to subscribe to
the State Bank, certain monies that have been,
and may be received by the treasurer.

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EDUCATION.

The Subscribers return their grateful thanks to the inhabitants of Lexington and its vicinity, for the very liberal patronage they have received since the establishment of their School. Inasmuch as they have had the pleasure to give satisfaction to all who have with generous confidence entrusted their children long enough to their care, they trust that by the same unremitted attention, similar success will attend their efforts. The School will be continued at the same place—Terms as usual in the Lancasterian Department, but in the annexed Academy, Books must be furnished by the Students.

N. B. A limited number of poor Children, of respectable parents, will be received in the Lancasterian Department, and as heretofore taught gratis.

ALDRIDGE & VAUGHAN.
Lexington, Feb. 22, 1816. 9-3m

Thomas Dye Owings,

Has removed his

IRON AND CASTINGS STORE.
To the house formerly occupied by Mr. Bartholomew Blount, on Upper and Short streets, opposite colonel Morrison's—where he has on hand

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

IRONS & CASTINGS, viz.
Pots, Kettles, Skillets, Ovens,
And Irons, &c.

Lexington, 8th Feb.

For Rent,

The House and Stable,

Fronting the New Market-House—Apply to
JOHN L. MARTIN, or
DAVID MEGOWAN.
February 19. 8-4

John Bickley,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
Attends the Circuit Courts of Fayette, Jessamine & Scott. His place of residence, Lexington—his office, next door to Dr. W. Warfield's shop. 9

Notice

AT a general meeting of the Shareholders of the Lexington Juvenile Library, the proposition of the Directors of the Lexington Library, for uniting the two, was unanimously agreed to, and the Directors empowered to make arrangements for that purpose. Therefore, the Directors request that the Shareholders of the Juvenile Library will return the books they have out, immediately.

By order of the Directors,
S. ROBERTS, Librarian.
25th February, 1816. 9-

George Shannon,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

KEEPS his office on Poplar Row, in the same house occupied by the Lexington Branch Bank.
9-11 February 25, 1816.

E. S. Allen, (Cabinet Maker)
CARRIES on the above business on Upper street, a few doors above Dr. Ridgeley's, Lexington, Kentucky, where every attention will be paid to those who may please to favour him with their patronage. The public may rest assured of having their work made in a manner not inferior to any in the Western country. All kinds of Cabinet work shall be neatly executed and in a workman-like manner. He respectfully solicits the public patronage.
February 25, 1816. 9-

REMOVAL.

HAY AND WHITMARSH,

Have removed from the corner of Main & Mill streets, to the house formerly occupied as the Branch Bank, where they have an elegant assortment of the following goods—Gentlemen's best Boots, Shoes and Pumps—Men's and Boys' coarse Shoes—Ladies', Misses' and Children's Kid, Morocco and Leather Slippers, which will be sold on reasonable terms, wholesale or retail.
Measures taken for shoes, which will be strictly attended to. 9-3 February 26.

Notice

All those indebted to the subscriber, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can or will be given.
JAMES MAXWELL.
February 19. 8

Poplar Trees.

From 5 to 10,000 Lombardy and Athenian Poplars, fit for immediate transplanting, for sale at Captain John Fowler's Forest Garden, on very moderate terms. Those who are disposed to ornament their pleasure or fancy grounds, or the town streets, may be supplied if they make an early application.
Feb 14. 8

Notice

We forewarn all persons from trading for any notes given some months past to David Williamson, for one hundred dollars, for a lottery ticket—as we do not intend to pay said notes unless compelled by law.

C. THOMAS LONG.

February 16. 8-3p

Public Sale.

Will be sold to the highest bidder on Monday, the 11th of March next, at the court house door in the town of Lexington, for ready money, two likely young negro fellows, Willis & George, deeded by Robert Cristened to me, in trust, to secure Robert Holmes and James McConnell from any damage that might accrue from their endorsement of a note specified in the deed of trust. Due attendance will be given.

J. W. STOUT.

February 19. 8

E. B. PEARSON,

Having purchased out the firm of E. B. Pearson and Co. has for sale at his store, three doors above the Kentucky Insurance Office, and next door to J. P. Schatzell & Co. a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Of the latest importations, which he will sell at reduced prices.
February 12 8-4

Cellar to Rent.

The large and commodious Cellar, under the new Episcopal Church. Apply to
JOHN COLEMAN,
Lexington Brewery

8
Taken up by William Lindsay, one Bay Horse, six years old next spring, 13 1-2 hands high, no brands perceptible, appraised to 13 dollars—also one Bay Mare, six years last spring, had a scar over the right eye, 13 1-2 hands high, no brands perceptible, appraised to \$13, by David Logan, Esq.

JAMES VANCE,

LEONARD CHEANEY

TAKEN UP by Benjamin Utterback, in Woodford county, living on the waters of Greer's Creek, about 2 miles of Sublett's Ferry, one Grey Mare, 14 1-2 hands high, 7 years old, branded 14 on the near shoulder and off buttock—appraised to 40 dollars, before me, this 25th day of November, 1815.
9-12 H. WATKINS, J. P.

Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, MONDAY MARCH 4.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations thrumming at his back."

THE BRITISH TREATY.

Congress have not yet passed the bill to carry this measure into effect; but both houses seem disposed to do so. The obstacle at first view, appears to arise entirely out of a question of form; but in fact, involves one of the most important principles connected with our national constitution. The Senate, and part of the other House, contend, that a treaty, being the supreme law of the land, repeals all other laws coming within its purview; whilst the majority of the representatives contend, that the provisions of no treaty are binding without their consent, which relate to subjects committed by the constitution to the exclusive control of Congress; and therefore, have refused to pass any bill which does not acknowledge this principle in its extent.

It appears to us, that the Senate take high ground in this controversy—but this is quite in character—for all aristocracies are high-minded—and are hostile to popular rights and principles. We hope, therefore, that the votes of all the senators have been recorded, that the people may know them well, and mark them hereafter.

Let us once admit, passively or otherwise, that the Senate are correct—that every treaty which the President and this durable aristocracy may ratify, upon all subjects whatsoever, becomes the supreme law of the land—and the most prolific imagination cannot see, where, or when, their usurpations will end.

The President and Senate, have only to obtain the agency of some European despot to negotiate and ratify a treaty with them; and according to the construction of the Senate, whether it relates to war, taxation, or any other national concern, such treaty becomes a supreme law of the land, from which there is no appeal.

Nay—the President and Senate, need only obtain the assistance of a Kickapoo or Potawatamie chief, to make supreme laws of the land on all subjects whatsoever—and treaties are often made with the Indian tribes—we believe a dozen were, during the last year.

If the Senate are indulged in this latitude of construction, as to their powers, how long will it be, before they dispense entirely with the agency of the people's Representatives in enacting laws? Doubtless they can at any time find Kickapoo chiefs and legitimate monarchs to assist them in framing laws for this (at present) free people.

We propose to notice this subject hereafter—meaning, we repeat our hope, that the votes of all the Senators, on this most important subject, have been recorded, that the people may know them well, and mark them hereafter.

THE NATIONAL BANK.

The last letters from Washington inform us, that the fate of this Mammoth is uncertain. Many of the republican members continue to be still opposed to it on principle. Some of them, who are favorably disposed towards it, cannot in conscience get over their constitutional scruples. Some who will vote for it, wish it to be placed under the control of the government; whilst the federalists would give it to the rule of the money brokers—and will oppose the passage of any bill which shall put it under any other dominion. The experience of the late war, furnishes a lesson on this subject too instructive to be neglected. The money brokers opposed the war—opposed the taxes—opposed the loans—done all they could to bring the Treasury and the Government into contempt and discredit. Can they be trusted with a machine of such power? Can any administration be trusted with it? Is it not too much power to be reposed in the virtue of man?

Look at our petty state Bank, as an Eastern man would call it: If that institution can corrupt and influence our Legislative body, what may not this huge Beast do with the innocence of Congress?

Loans, Discounts and Bank Offices, are just as convenient things for members of Congress, as for members of a State Legislature. In all probability, will they not be used in the same way?

I we desire to keep the National Legislature pure, should we not prevent them from going into temptation?

THE POST OFFICE.

Near a year has elapsed, since our duty to the public, compelled us to annul the arrangements of this department. We then found it, in every direction from this place, most miserably conducted. We exposed the errors committed. The powers that be, affected to hold the press in contempt, and to set it at defiance. But we know this was all pretension—and that they dreaded the loss of office, and emolument, and patronage, too much, to risk the denunciation of public opinion, by continuing on the course which they had pursued. We persisted in ours—and we triumphed. The post master general adopted most of our plans, whilst he publicly arraigned our conduct. Such will always be the effects produced on public measures, when the press is free, DETERMINED, and independent.

When we ceased to notice the General Post Office, we hoped not to be compelled to speak unfavorably of it again—we should have preferred the office of COMMENDING, to the ungracious duties of CENSOR—but the latter has again become necessary. This town receives mails from Cincinnati, on Mondays and Tuesdays, which are returned on Tuesdays and Wednesdays—Would not common sense, public convenience and benefit, and post office profit, all combine, to point out the utility of putting these mails further apart?

We enjoy but the benefits of a nominal mail to Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia, whilst the public is saddled with ALL THE EXPENSE OF A REAL ONE. This state does much business, and has much intercourse with those states—causes that usually produce post office revenue; but, as we have often repeated, LOUISIANA WAGONS, BEING A MORE CERTAIN, REGULAR AND EXPEDITIOUS MODE OF CONVEYANCE, men of business transmit letters by them in preference to the mail. Might the country to bear this? Some of our members in Congress have perfect knowledge of these facts, and so has the Post Master General; and if the latter will not correct his ways, why do not the former bring them to the notice of congress? It is true, the Post Master General contends that this line, produces little or no revenue; but what line could produce any revenue, if it was as wretchedly conducted?

One thing more:—Many Post Masters LEND, USE, AND GIVE AWAY, NEWS PAPERS, DIRECTED TO SUBSCRIBERS, AND PERMIT PEOPLE TO HANDLE PAPERS AND LETTERS, WHO ARE NOT DEPUTIES—ALL WHICH PRACTICES ARE CONTRARY TO LAW. Why are these things suffered? We repeat, that we are not disposed to become censors—but we shall be compelled to mention NAMES AND OFFICES, unless these errors be corrected. Many of our subscribers, and the subscribers to other prints, do not receive their papers regularly, because these things are

THE 22d FEBRUARY, 1732.

The Mississinivi Corps of Cavalry with a number of their fellow citizens, partook of a public dinner at Mr. Noble's tavern, on the 22d instant, the Birth Day of Washington—Col. William Russell, late of the United States' Army, presided on the occasion, assisted by Major Robb, as Vice-President. After dinner, the following toasts were drank, which met with the approbation of the whole party.

1. The Memory of Washington—
"Brass and marble will decay—but his
"fame, passing in proud transmission to
"future ages—shall endure forever."

2. The Heroes of the Revolution—Patriots, who fought, not for power or profit, but to make a nation free: They deserve and have the nation's gratitude.

3. The Memory of Franklin—Thrones and the elements, paid tribute to his genius.

4. The Author of the Declaration of Independence—What nation, save ours, could boast at the same moment, of a Washington, a Franklin, and a Jefferson.

5. The President of the United States—Even faction bears testimony to the incorruptible integrity of his character.

6. The Army of the late War—Whose valour and patriotism preserved to us the blessings which we now enjoy.

7. The Navy—Even the Lion cowers before the Stripes.

8. The Congressmen—Who, during the late war, relied most on the patriotism of the people; no "backers-out" in the day of danger. Washington taught that lesson.

9. Independent Banks—We detest that policy which enables one town to rule the monied transactions of another; monarchical is that, which gives to a local aristocracy control over the whole currency of the state.

10. Manufactures—That policy which in a period of peace, would lessen our tribute to Europe; and in a period of war, enable us to supply our own wants.

11. Taxes—When liberty is in danger, what patriot ever counted the cost of maintaining it?

12. The Patriots of South America—Shall we deny to them, what our fathers sought for in Europe, in the days of their tribulation?

13. The Memory of General George Trotter—We knew him as a friend, a soldier and a patriot; may such men always be found in the hour of difficulty and danger.

14. The Memory of Platt and Riddle—Our friends at home, and our comrades in battle.

15. The Militia—That policy in peace which will make them the efficient bulwark of their country in war.

16. Brown and Jackson—The one recovered the fame of our arms; the other gave the last finish.

17. The Memory of Gen. Charles Scott—A better heart, and a braver spirit, never animated a human frame.

18. Governor Shelby—Who retires from office, with the popularity which brought him into it: A popularity founded on merit and public services.

[A number of volunteer toasts were drank, which our want of room will not permit us to insert.]

TOASTS,

Drank at Captain Fowler's Garden:

1. The Day we celebrate—Sacred to the memory of Washington.

2. The President of the U. States—Respect and confidence will follow him from an office to which respect and confidence elevated him.

3. The departed heroes and sages of the Revolution—hallowed be their memory.

4. Thomas Jefferson—"Honor and gratitude to him who has filled the measures of his country's honor."

5. The late War—It teaches us that to have peace we must be prepared for war.

6. The American Navy—The envy of England and scourge of Algiers.

7. The army of the United States—faithful to the constitution and faithful to itself.

8. The Militia of the United States—The national guardians of our freedom, and formidable only to tyrants.

9. Our infant manufactures—Let it not be forgotten that they are identified with our commerce and agriculture.

10. The present state of France—An awful lesson to nations, that when they cease to rely upon themselves their independence is surrendered.

11. Our representatives in Congress—Let them recollect that the people will support a government of their choice.

12. Governor Shelby—The Washington of the west; may his future life be as tranquil as his past has been brilliant.

13. Don Onis and his "adored" master—They had better manage the inquisition than meddle with West Florida.

14. The hostile movements of the savages on our western frontier—Britain is at the bottom of this; let her remember New-Orleans and Plattsburgh.

15. Taxation—Burthensome when levied to secure our liberties? Drivelling statesmen only think so.

16. The memory of Fulton—Franklin gave us dominion over one element, and Fulton over another.

17. The memory of Gen. Charles Scott.

18. The American Fair.

Mr. Harrison Hall, Printer in Philadelphia, has issued proposals for publishing by subscription a literary work, to be entitled "Antiquities of the Western Part of the U. States, by Henry Frost"—It is well known to many persons in this State and Kentucky, that the late Rev. John P. Campbell, in the year 1814, issued a prospectus of a work which he intended to publish, under the title of "Western

Antiquities," and that he had, with great labour and considerable expense, collected materials for this work. After his decease, Mr. Frost obtained his manuscripts from his widow, with the professed design of publishing the work for her benefit. To these materials he probably made some additions, and now, unmindful of his obligations to the widow and the fatherless, it seems, he is proceeding to publish the work under a title somewhat different from the original, and exclusively for his own benefit. It is fit that the printers and book sellers of Philadelphia, and the citizens of our country in general, should be informed of these things—Justice requires that at least one half of the proceeds of the proposed publication be secured to Mrs. Campbell; and we presume the gentleman who has been engaged to print this work, will not proceed in the business without a particular statement of facts from Mrs. Campbell herself, who resides in the vicinity of Lexington, Kentucky—Recorder.

To the Printers of the Reporter.

City of Washington, Feb. 10.

As much anxiety appears to exist in Kentucky as to the rate per month, at which certain militia who were detained in service after the war ceased to exist, are to be paid, you will be so good as to give the enclosed an insertion in your paper, and oblige
Yours, &c.

ALNEY McLEAN.

The Paymaster of the Army directs me to state to you, that he has lately given instructions to the District Paymaster in Kentucky, on the subject of the rate per month at which certain militia who were necessarily detained in service after the war ceased to exist, are to be paid; and that the provisions of the two acts of the 12th Dec. 1813, and 2d Feb. 1813, are to be extended to them.

Respectfully,

NATHL. FRYE, Jr. Chf. Clk.
Hon. A. McLean.

From the Aurora.

ROBBERY.

A REWARD of Five Hundred Dollars will be given, by the Editor of this paper, on conviction of the Post Master, or the Clerk, or Assistant of any Post Master, who was the principal in suppressing any package or packages of the AURORA, which were issued from this office, and placed in the Post Office of this city, on the 31st of January last.

Or Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars will be given to whoever shall communicate such information of the thief as may enable the Editor to identify the particular person—and if required, inviolable secrecy shall be maintained as to the person who shall make the discovery.
WM. DUANE.

Philadelphia, February 12, 1816.

THE NATIONAL POST OFFICE.

Public institutions have so much degenerated, from public to private—into personal instead of social uses—that it becomes necessary to call the public attention to what appears to have been forgot or growing into indifference. Every trust of the state government, at least of Pennsylvania and in the general government, has become matter of personal patronage, or like a commodity which is given out for a certain compensation in return—or as Tench Case, that great dealer in the article, would call it, a quid pro quo.

Offices were originally intended for the performance of certain duties for the general benefit; but general has now become partial—and general benefit may mean the General Post Office—or the General Treasury, or general dilapidation, or general speculation, and it extends even to dealing in military generals.

Appropriations according to law, about which Mr. Gallatin made so serious a scruple as to deprive the United States of Florida, are no longer in fashion; though when Mr. Gallatin's own bread was to be buttered on both sides, those scruples disappeared.

Indeed from the manner in which the National Post Office has been conducted for some time, it has been made an engine of grievous oppression; and there is a speculation in the subordinate offices which leads to the augmentation of this petty villainy to the same height as in despotic governments. However, of this more another time: the business at present in hand is the half million speculations in the General Post Office, the exposure of which caused the Aurora of the 31st January to be suppressed by some servile wretch, fit to be the minion of a despot and a slave. The following is an extract of a letter dated February 7, at Washington: it is number III. and was received under a cover directed to another person. For the public have now no confidence in the Post Office.

"Your tri-weekly paper of Tuesday and Wednesday (30th and 31st Jan.) which I understand contained something relative to the late supposed transaction in the General Post Office, has not been received by more than one of your subscribers, and what has been received was not in a regular package, but as a letter under cover; I have felt some curiosity to see the paper, and have taken pains without success. From the usual undeviating regularity with which your paper has been received heretofore, together with the odd circumstance of this particular paper not coming to hand, there is a general opinion here that the papers have been illicitly suppressed. As your readers are considerably anxious to see that paper, many of them have suggested that they would like to see it republished as soon as may be: I procure a file, it would oblige me if you could procure one of the papers of the dates suppressed. Conversing with a gentleman to-day, near the Post Office, he assured me that it had not occurred at Washington in his opinion; for though there are many clerks politically hostile to your paper, they are men who would not disregard their oaths."

No IV. Extract, dated Washington, 8th February, 1816.

I have just sat down to copy some notes made by a friend on the subject of the examination in the Post Office department. The examination took place for the first time, last Saturday; a Mr. Howard, who is a clerk in the office, was examined first; he deposed that immediately after he came into the office, in August last, Mr. Seth Pease, the assistant post master, caused him to address some hundreds of circulars, calling on contractors for carrying the mail, and others, for receipts or vouchers, to enable them to pass their accounts at the treasury; amongst whom he called on some who were not intended to have been called on, and who said, in reply, that they never had any dealings with the department; which Mr. Pease perceiving, informed him (Mr. Howard) that he was not to apply for vouchers for the larger drafts on post masters, as they were private transactions of Mr. Ab. Bradley's with which the department had nothing to do, and intimated to him (Mr. Howard) that A. Bradley and his brother Phineas were pursuing an extraordinary system of . . . nothing short of . . . and cautioned him not to

seem to see these matters, as he must see them in the course of business in the office, for if he should drop a word about it, that would only be the signal for his dismissal from office."

Mr. Howard said that on this occasion his reply to Mr. Pease was, that no consideration whatever should induce him to remain silent if he saw any transaction contrary to the public interest and the obligations he owed; and that he thought it his duty to keep an eye on these transactions and had done so to a great extent. That Mr. Pease had at a subsequent period told Mr. Howard, that it was more than a year since he (Mr. Pease) had informed the Post Master General, Mr. Meigs, of those transactions, and that Mr. Meigs, the Post Master General had promised or declared his purpose of making an investigation. He said that Mr. Edwards and Mr. Bester (I suppose clerks also) had made representations of the same kind, to the Post Master General, but that the practices pointed out still went on as usual without any interruption or control that he knew of.

Mr. Edwards was next examined, and deposed that from his situation as Book-keeper, he had an opportunity of seeing and knowing that the amount of drafts sold since the Declaration of War up to 1816 was upwards of \$500,000; and carried a premium of from five to twenty per cent. not one dollar of which was placed to the credit of the Department of the Post Office or the public.

The Post Master General Mr. Meigs, who was present, requested to read a letter in explanation, it was from Mr. E. English, the Cashier of the Union Bank at Georgetown (of which Mr. A. Bradley, Deputy Post Master General is the President,) stating that whatever drafts from the Gen. Post Office were deposited with them, and entitled to a premium were credited in the Bank Book of the aforesaid A. Bradley Deputy Post Master General and President of the Union Bank; but he did not venture an opinion as to the amount.

Mr. Edwards being again under examination, on oath, pointed out several erasures in the cash and draft books of the General Post Office. Upon which Mr. A. Bradley, deputy post master general, observed that whatever those erasures were, they were now right—Upon which Mr. Edwards particularized one, and asked if that one was now right? To which the deputy post master general replied, yes—Thereupon Mr. Edwards produced a letter from Theodore Bailey, Esq. post master in New York, in answer to his enquiry enclosing the copy of a draft for 5000 dollars, at three days sight, in favor of Elihu Briggs, merchant and broker, of Georgetown, Columbia, and dated March 25, 1813, which was in the original entry, but in the alteration made after erasures thus stated:—"Deposited in Union Bank for collection, \$5000; D. E." (which are supposed to be the initials of the cashier.)

Here ends what I have of evidence—the following is oral information.

Mr. Pease is expected to give very interesting evidence, and his son capt. Pease, it is asserted, can show that he has sent to contractors for the public service, about 60,000 every quarter year, nearly one half of which is said to be premium money; and that none of it has been lodged in the treasury nor paid out—but sold for the use of the concerned; this, observe, I give you as it is given to me, and probably the committee will get to the bottom of it.—I have heard of some letters on this sort of business, which passed from the treasury to the Post Office, about obtaining a share of eastern money; the letters have, however, disappeared from the Post Office, and I should not be surprised to hear of their disappearing from the books of the registering clerk at the treasury. The Post Office Department had constantly on hand from 50 to 100,000 dollars—and the balance against it in account with the U. States, on the 1st April, 1815, was \$5,000 which I have no doubt, under the double postage has augmented to a great amount since. Not a single dollar entitled to premium has been paid away in that department to contractors; the consequence is, that as they have been paid in depreciated paper, and lose from 5 to 15 per cent they make their calculations accordingly to cover their loss; or if they cannot get terms to cover the loss, they save it out of the service by an imperfect execution of the trust. However, they have, where they were keen, generally succeeded in executing the charge, which, as to them, was certainly reasonable, but if the business had been as it should be, the contracts could have been had on an average from 10 to 50 per cent. cheaper to the public than they have been. You have fairly hit the chairman of this committee. I'll tell you more about him when this affair is over. I understand the receipts at the Philadelphia Post Office, are 25,000 dollars a quarter, or thereabouts; at what time they are paid in or accounted for, I have not been able to learn. There can be no doubt that shaving is carried on in a fine stile throughout the departmental deputation; disorders in the head, you know, affect the whole system. Cuculus non facit monachum.—Aurora.

Copy of a letter from the commanding officer at Fort Wayne, on the Miami of the lakes, to a member of Congress, dated

Fort Wayne, 8th Jan. 1816.

Permit me, sir, to acquaint you with a communication just made to me by a Miami Indian, a branch of the White Loon's family, who has always expressed the greatest friendship to me, and of whose fidelity to government, (as far as a savage mind can possess that sentiment) I have not the least doubt.

He says the British have sent runners among all the tribes to the north and west, inviting the war chiefs, with their young and most active warriors only to come with as little delay as possible to Malden; that they have a large quantity of goods there, which they keep in reserve for that class only whenever they shall arrive, and be seen to take a strong hold of the tomahawk, as they have been known to do. My informant, who calls me, his uncle, states that he himself has received the invitation three days since, with many other Miami chiefs, several of whom had resolved to go to Malden merely to see and hear the British father; but, for himself, he is satisfied to remain at home.

For several days past great numbers of Potawatamies and others, have passed here on their way to Malden.

What their intentions are, is yet doubtful, but my informant assures, that it is his opinion a war will break out early in the Spring.

In haste, as the express is now waiting for this letter,

I am, &c.

DANIEL CURTIS.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

Conformably to promise, Brutus tenders his salutations to his Brother Soldier, Gracchus. Although more associated with soldiers than politicians, yet Gracchus says he has "discovered some manoeuvres in civil affairs as well as military." You seem to think, or rather write, as if your discoveries were vitally important to the nation—and yet you have withheld them from your country. Was this the part of a good soldier, to be fully apprised of the arts and intrigues by which the liberties of your country is to be undermined, and yet not develop the plot or point to the conspirators?

Why did you not impart to us those able political manoeuvres, by which Mr. Monroe is to intrigue himself into the presidency?

The principal discovery you have recorded for posterity is, that Col. Monroe backed by the petty District of Columbia, made a grand manoeuvre upon the sublime and daring Armstrong.

Here, indeed, you write like a soldier. Your sublime and daring genius had, by one manoeuvre or another, suffered the capital of this country to be sacked and burnt by the enemy. It became you, Gracchus, as a subaltern, to adhere to your military chief. As some one should stand in covenant for this offence, you resolved that the civil department should be disgraced—this was military devotion. With what justice you attempt the preservation of your friend upon the ruin of another, let the nation and posterity judge.

You ask for the claims of Mr. Monroe to the presidency; and why all this hesitation about his selection?

It is true the advocates for Mr. Monroe's election, have not been clamorous any where. If he cannot pass the ordeal of public sentiment, without this clamour, he is not fit to be president. Those who knew Mr. Monroe knew he had other claims to the presidency, than *hesitations* from the house tops.

As to hesitation in the selection of Mr. Monroe in Kentucky, there has been none. The public sentiment has been long and firmly fixed in his favour. Nor have the republicans of other states manifested much hesitation on this subject. Already have they resolved on his support in Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Vermont, New Hampshire, the very last places in the union, in which you would have expected this firm stand, for another Virginia President.

Vain, Gracchus, will be the struggles of yourself and peers, to tarnish the well-earned reputation of Col. Monroe. The epithets of "cold blooded politician, intriguing dissembler, stupidity and hypocrisy," may sound well in chivalric ears like yours; but with the great body of the people, you must use some other course of argument—one more logic more sound in premises, more forcible in conclusion.

The claims of Mr. Monroe to the Presidency, are founded on his having been among the first to draw his sword in defence of American Independence. Having aided in achieving our liberties, from that moment to this, a period of more than thirty years, his talents have been devoted to the maintenance of the principles, for which America had bled to the core. Within that whole period of time, there has scarcely been an office in the gift of the people, or of the government of his own state, Virginia, or of the United States, that he has not filled—able, conspicuous, and useful in our councils at home, he has not been less so in representing the nation abroad. What right, claimed by America, has he not vindicated?—What principle of national concern and importance, has he not supported?—What subject of collision, with foreign powers, has he not discussed and negotiated with ability?—The archives of his own government, as well as the most important powers of Europe, will speak for his talents and abilities, when those who now traduce him, shall have been long forgotten.

Who was the advocate of Kentucky, when John Jay was about to sell the navigation of the Mississippi for twenty-five years?—Mr. Monroe.

Whose talents were exerted in our cause, when Congress were about to confirm and sanction this sale of all that was valuable to Kentucky?—Mr. Monroe's.

Whose talents were united with Mr. Jefferson's, in obtaining for us by treaty, Louisiana?—Mr. Monroe's.

Who was one of the firm patriots that in 1793 vindicated the rights of the people against the encroachments of tyranny?—Mr. Monroe.

Who was associated with Madison and Jefferson in Virginia, and with Nicholas and Breckinridge in Kentucky, in a virtuous struggle against the dangerous usurpations of the federal administration?—Mr. Monroe.

Who saw that the cup of national humiliation was full, and that a second war with Great Britain was necessary to the honor and interests of his country?—Mr. Monroe.

Who has been most conspicuous in his services during that war?—Mr. Monroe.

What minister in any country ever took upon himself more responsibility than did Col. Monroe, when he took upon himself the duties of the war department? What American minister ever manifested more energy and ability in measures calculated to call the physical force of the country into action? Every line of his report upon this subject, was correctly said by Cobbett, to contain powder and ball for the British government.

Whose exertions enabled Jackson and his gallant band (including Gracchus) to expel the British from Mobile, and gather for himself and fellow-soldiers imperishable honors at New Orleans?—Mr. Monroe's.

Through whose agency was Jackson appointed to command the armies of the south?—Mr. MONROE'S. Yet this man, who has seen thirty years of public service—uniform and consistent in his political principles—unbending and unblemished in his personal or political integrity—who has exhausted his fortune as well as the prime of life, in that service, is made up, says Gracchus, of *intrigue, stupidity and hypocrisy*—and the republicans of Kentucky, who are as firm and united in their support of Col. Monroe, as any people in the U. States, are cuffed on by Mr. Smith and Mr. Worsley, to beware how they support this long tried and faithful patriot, "lest they distract the public mind, ruin the republican party, and divide the country." And then the gentlemen break out in a fresh place with "malignity of Mr. Monroe's agents—the work of slander and proscription is commenced—a Brutus forsooth must arise—there are no Catalanes among the conspirators." This lofty tone, (made up of "bald, disjointed sentences") was what Brutus was prepared or rather expected to meet. He expected all your ire, all your vengeance.

The truth is sometimes so painful, that it tortures—just so with you gentlemen. Long accustomed as your paper has been, to be the correct organ of the republicans of Kentucky, the seeds of dissension which you have (perhaps unintentionally) sown amongst your friends, has placed you in a painful dilemma.

Too much power, gentlemen, is always dangerous. The extensive circulation of your pa-

per—the ability with which it has been conducted—its progressive power and influence for years was calculated to make its proprietors feel too much of omnipotence in the political world—On the important subject of the next president, you have felt too much as if you had nothing to do but to say—"let there be light and there was light."

Impatient of the strong truths which Brutus told you—you flew into a passion talked of the "malignity of Mr. Monroe's agents—Catalanes—ruining the republican party—dividing the country, &c."

Would that you were as little vulnerable to the truths told you by Brutus, as he is to this rant.

And pray, gentlemen, who ever heard of any distraction of mind or division amongst the republicans of the country, until it made its appearance in your paper? The public sentiment was firmly fixed and united for Col. Monroe, and there will yet be no other division in the party, than your paper can create. The advocates for Col. Monroe, were, and still are perfectly content, that the unbiased suffrages of Kentucky should speak for or against him.

But this state of union and tranquility you have destroyed, by devoting your columns to unmerited abuse and false accusations of Col. Monroe.

To tell you that you had done this, and speak of the shallow means you were bringing to your aid, to affect your purpose, was the task of Brutus. It was painful to him—he regrets it should be so to you. You have, however, voluntarily spread the couch for yourselves—you must now take the flowers with the thorns—and should the pricks be severe, bear in mind you have inflicted the wound with your own hands.

But, gentlemen, on one subject I beg of you to undeceive yourselves—Do not expect to take shelter under the *hard names and low abuse* you have heaped upon Brutus in your last paper.

All this rant about your being "threatened and abused—malignity of Mr. Monroe's agents—the work of slander and proscription being commenced—Catalanes, &c." is beneath the resort of good men—is unworthy the dignified course of an able and independent press.

In the first place, gentlemen, you know it is wholly untrue—in the next place it is an uncalculated subterfuge to ward off from yourselves, the just censure of the people, which you are now receiving for this effort, to divide and distract your own political friends. A subterfuge still more shallow than your first effort to give "tone to public sentiment," against Col. Monroe.

Brutus is gratified to find he has made no assertion which has not been verified by public sentiment; indeed your own columns support him. You have published his remarks—left the most material part of them undented—and the acrimonious little patch of notes by which you endeavor to torture and pervert his meaning, while they increased pity for you, give additional weight to Brutus.

The struggle in your last paper, between an exertion for dignified moderation, and violent feelings of personal hostility, have placed you in a situation not more enviable.

You say "the opposition to Mr. Monroe's election is formidable; and such is its extent, that you see almost every section of the union in array against him. Mr. Crawford in the South—Mr. Tompkins in the North—Mr. Adams in the East." Now gentlemen, you know it is a fact, Mr. Crawford has already honorably withdrawn himself from this painful and fruitless contest. You also know it is a fact that the Republicans of a majority of the Eastern States, have already resolved to support the election of Col. Monroe. Nor do you know that he will not find support from the republicans of the North. What then becomes of this formidable array you have paraded against Mr. Monroe?

In Kentucky it is to be found in the conspicuous columns of the *Reporter*, echoed and admired by the republican *Monitor*.—What must be the feelings of your republican friends, when they see the *Reporter* and *Monitor* taking a fraternal hug, and embarking in the same cause. And after this false exhibition of hostility to Mr. Monroe, you burst out in your paroxysm of admonition to those who advocate Mr. Monroe's election—"Let them beware how they distract the public mind, lest they ruin the republican party—Let Mr. Monroe's friends beware of dividing the country."—And then with apparent dignified moderation, you give us the assurance that, "as to the pretensions of the several candidates, you are silent!!" That you are determined to treat Mr. Monroe with all possible respect and decorum!! And call upon the republicans of Kentucky to see that for having offered "the privilege of discussing an important subject in your columns—you are denounced and proscribed!!" Why gentlemen, you must deem the republicans of Kentucky the veriest asses that ever crossed the salt seas, if you think they are to be blinded with chaff like this.

No, gentlemen, this course won't do—come out as independent editors should, and as the independent presses elsewhere have done. Oppose Mr. Monroe like men. Select your candidate, and if you can embody public opinion, and give tone to public sentiment—this will command respect, if it does not effect your object; and this is the course which the *Reporter* has hitherto pursued.

You must abandon this pretended neutral policy, this little course of detraction, this irresponsible mode by which you are trying to divide your party, and wait for the propitious moment to profit by the dissension. I say you must abandon these things, before your conduct upon this subject is approved by your political friends, or commands the respect of

BRUTUS.

P. S. Brutus takes this occasion to assure one of the former Editors of the Gazette, that in speaking of his having wrote for the *Palladium*, he did not intend to convey the idea that his talents had been exerted from any systematic plan of opposition, or from any other than honorable motives.

He will take the liberty of concluding his postscript, by assuring the Editors of the *Reporter*, that their threats and denunciations create no great alarm to Brutus. He is neither an office holder nor an office-seeker. He is no agent—no Catalane, and wears no dagger but for the good of his country. While the father and friends of Brutus were fighting for the spot upon which you now print—one of you was but little more than born—and the other was feasting in the bosom of domestic tranquility.

COMMUNICATION—For the Kentucky Gazette.

MR. CLAY.

The federal print of this town—a print but little known even in our own neighborhood, has come out under the convenient name of a Correspondent, in favour of this gentleman as our next President. The writer of these lines knows Mr. CLAY too well, not to know that he would disdain to come out as a candidate for that distinguished office in such a questionable kind of paper—and feels therefore persuaded that the object of the author is to injure, not

serve Mr. Clay, and to divide and distract the republican party.—It is well known that the print alluded to, its owners, writers, directors and supporters, are personally and politically hostile to Mr. Clay, and that many of them opposed his election to congress, though they now propose to place him in a more exalted station. Can their motives be otherwise than herein described?

Mr. Clay is a straight forward kind of man, as his friends know him to be—ready at all times to avow his object—too candid and manly to seek it by indirect means—and has too much sense to make known his intentions through a federal paper.

From a correspondent at Washington, Feb. 11.

"As to President and Vice-President, I believe it is pretty well understood who they are to be—MONROE for President, and TOMPKINS for Vice President. Crawford is spoken of in opposition to Monroe; and I am told the Virginia members of congress have determined to withdraw from the caucus, if his claims to the presidency are advanced: they are determined to support Monroe. I am also informed, that Tompkins has been written to by the New York members, to declare whether he would suffer himself to be held up for vice president and that his reply has been received—Since he is in political life, he is willing to be at the disposal of his political friends."

"The new tariff of duties will be reported to the house on Tuesday, and the Dartmouth documents are preparing for them"—*Columbian*.

WANT OF FINANCIAL SYSTEM.

The financing of our days, (says the Aurora) is among the prodigies of a prodigious age.

Our deficiency of resources in the war arose out of a want of a financial system established upon foundations not vulnerable from abroad. Here we know what is wanted. It is enough that we know it—not a word is offered towards a remedy.

A series of temporary expedients are resorted to; there is a bank speculation; a tariff; and a botched up electioneering scheme of splicing taxation.

Now, ordinary minds would suppose, that when a great national measure was to be adopted, all the parts of the system should be known; but this would not do; manufacturing capital to 20,000,000 amount, is hung up in uncertainty; a tariff is promised, of which nobody, whose concern it is to know, knows any thing; the manufacturers are scattering; and the merchants know not what to import or what to countermand.

In short, if a foreign government were to pay a man for doing its business, and undoing our manufacturers, that foreign government could not be better served.

The tariff is since proposed to congress. Let us hope it will be enacted into a law, provided it be adequate to promote our solid national interests by protecting home manufactures, &c. &c.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To repeal so much of an act, passed on the twenty-third day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, as imposes additional duties on postage.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirty-first day of March next, so much of the act, entitled "An Act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit, by duties on sales at auction, and on licences to retail wines, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandise, and for increasing the rates of postage, passed the twenty-third day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, as imposes additional duties on postage, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

February 1, 1816.—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To continue in force the Act, entitled, "an Act for imposing additional duties upon all goods, wares and merchandise, imported from any foreign port or place, and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the additional duties on goods, wares and merchandise, imported into the United States, and upon the tonnage of vessels, imposed by the Act, entitled "an Act for imposing additional duties upon all goods, wares and merchandise, imported from any foreign port or place, and for other purposes," passed on the first of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve, shall continue to be laid, levied and collected, in the mode therein prescribed, subject in all respects to the same regulations and provisions, and with the like fines, penalties, forfeitures and remedies for breaches of the law, as are now provided by law, until the 30th day of June next; any thing in the aid Act to the contrary thereof, in any wise, notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after said 30th day of June next, there shall be laid, levied and collected, in the manner and under the regulation and allowances now prescribed by law for the collection and drawback of duties on foreign goods, wares and merchandise, an additional duty of forty-two per cent. on the duties which shall then exist on foreign goods, wares and merchandise, until a new tariff of duties shall be established by law.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to contravene any provision of any Commercial Treaty, or Convention, concluded between the United States and any foreign power or state; nor as to impair, or in any wise affect the provisions of the Act entitled "an Act to repeal so much of the several acts imposing duties on the tonnage of ships and vessels, and on goods, wares and Merchandise, imported into the U. States, as imposes discriminating duty on tonnage between foreign vessels, and vessels of the U. States, in foreign vessels and in vessels of the U. States," passed on the 31st day of March in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

February 5, 1816.—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

LOST,

On the 23d of February, a Red Morocco Pocket Book, on the road from the Upper Blue Lick to Washington, containing one five dollar note on the bank of Franklin, Kentucky—a bond of one hundred dollars on Capt. Harrison, clerk of the court of Montgomery, and mother of one hundred and ten dollars on John Camron and Major Stratton, at Little Sandy Works; also many other papers. Whoever has found it will lodge it at this office, or at Mr. Betts's living at the Upper Blue Lick, and they shall receive a handsome reward from me, living at the mouth of Lee's Creek, Mason county, Ky.

WILLIAM HODGES.

February 23. 10-3

The Lexington Library
Will be open in future, on every
Wednesday evening, from 6 to 9 o'clock.
By order of the Directors.
THOS. M. PRENTISS, Libr.

March 4.

J. C. & M. D. Richardson,
Have just received from New-York and Philadelphia, a large and well chosen assortment of
MERCHANDISE,

[Purchased principally for Cash.]
Which they are now opening in the white house, corner of Main and Mill Streets, which they will sell on as good terms as any other house in the Western country. They have on hand and will keep a constant supply of

Satinets, Cassinets, and Cottons—

Writing, Printing & Wrapping Paper,

Manufactured by the Lexington Manufacturing company.—Also an assortment of PITTSBURGH NAILS, which they will sell at wholesale, or by retail at the wholesale price.

They likewise wish to sell for Produce, at a fair price, or a reduced price in Cash.

A Valuable Farm,

Consisting of 2 or 300 acres, situated between the lower Bourbon and Cynthiana roads, within nine miles from Lexington, with about 100 acres enclosed, with a Rope Walk, and other improvements too tedious to mention.

10-11 Lexington, March 1, 1816.

Patent Lever Watches.

The subscriber has just received a few Gold Patent Lever Watches, which he offers for sale at his shop, opposite the Lexington Branch Bank, where he keeps constantly on hand, silver Coffee, Tea, and Cream Pots, Sugar Dishes, Pitchers, Tumblers, Spoons, and every other description of Silver, and Gold Work and Jewels.

ASA BLANCHARD.

March 2, 1816. 10-

Partnership Dissolved.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Ashton, Beach and Neill.

Is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All those having demands on the firm, are requested to apply to Ashton and Beach for the same—all indebted to the firm are to make payment to Ashton and Beach, who are authorised to receive the same.

R. ASHTON,
JOSEPH BEACH,
HUGH NEILL.

Lexington, March 2d, 1816. 10-

The Coach Making Business.

In all its various branches, is still carried on at the old stand by ASHTON & BEACH, where Carriages, Gigs, &c. &c. will be made or repaired on the shortest notice, and in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

NEW TAVERN.

CHARLES WICKLIFFE,

Has opened a Tavern in the town of Lexington, at the corner of Short and Mill streets, opposite the Branch Bank; where travellers and others who may call on him, will meet with all the attention which it may be in his power to bestow.—He can safely promise, that his servants shall be attentive in discharging their duty; that his bar shall be constantly supplied with the best foreign and domestic liquors; that his table shall be spread with the best that the market can afford; that he will make his house comfortable to those who visit it; and that horses will be well taken care of, at a stable immediately adjacent, to which there is convenient access. Visitors of the house will not be interrupted by strangers; and travellers, with the bustle and noise usually incident to a tavern. Expecting to comply in every respect with the above promises, he confidently relies upon a share of the public patronage.

10-11 February 28.

Stop the Runaway Preacher!

Runaway from the subscriber, living near Nicholasville, Jessamine county, on Saturday, the 24th instant, a negro man named PETER K.—He is about 26 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, pretty dark complexion, a well built, handsome fellow, one of his fore teeth out.—His clothing consists of a dark brown broad cloth coat, pretty new, two gingham cravats; also, a dark coloured linen coat, a grey great coat, and sturdy articles of clothing—his hat probably of fur. Took with him a very old sorrel mare, of common size, with a blaze face; an old saddle, and new Indian blanket.—The above negro is a sensible, plausible fellow, and capable of forming a good story—can read and write very well, of course will produce his own vouchers in support of his freedom. Pretends to a great deal of piety, preaches occasionally, and expert in whatever he undertakes.—It is believed he will make for the state of Ohio, as this is not his first attempt. Any person apprehending or giving information of said fellow, shall be handsomely rewarded.

GEORGE TALBOT.

Jessamine County, Ky. February 28. 10-51

CATCH HIM!!!

Runaway from the subscriber, on the 15th instant, a negro man named STEPHEN, about 17 years of age, tolerably well made, light complexion. Had on when he went away, a full lined coat and pantaloons, fur'd hat, with crape round it. Any person taking up said boy, and securing him in any jail, so that I may get him again, shall be handsomely rewarded for his trouble, and all expenses paid if brought home.

THOMAS T. BURNS.

February 28. 10-3

WHEREAS,

The subscriber hath laid off his possessions, at the Lower Blue Lick, into half acre lots, and purposes to establish a Town on said ground, for which purpose application will be made to the county court of Nicholas county, on the fourth Monday in May next, to establish a town on said land, according to law—I will also sell said lots at public sale, on the twentieth day of March next to the highest bidder, on said ground—and if all are not sold on that day, the sale will also be made on the fifteenth day of April next. In all cases five dollars in hand will be required—twelve months credit will be given for the balance, by the purchaser giving bond and approved security for the money—an indisputable title will be made to the lots by the subscriber.

WILLIAM BARTLETT.

February 26. 10-3

TO PROPRIETORS OF

Steam Engines.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform the people of the state of Kentucky and Ohio, who are concerned in STEAM ENGINES on Oliver Evan's plan, that he is now ready to engage to put up new Engines or repair old ones, which may from time to time get out of order. He flatters himself that by the long practice he has had in setting and building Steam Engines while in Oliver Evan's employ, to be capable of giving general satisfaction to those who may have occasion for his services.

Letters post paid, from any part of both states, will be punctually attended to.

CHARLES DOYLE.

Mayville Steam Mill.

Mayville Feb. 7, 1816. 10-31

ON THURSDAY, the 14th instant, my Lottery for the distribution of Freely, will positively commence. A few tickets remain unsold, which may be had of Mr. Daniel Bradford, Mr. John Bridges, or of the subscriber.

EDWARD HOWE.

Lexington, March 4, 1816. 11-3

FOUNDRY.

The subscriber having commenced a Brass, Iron and Bell Foundry, in the town of Lexington, opposite Lewis Sanders's, Main street, wishes to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he now carries the iron in all their branches—all kinds of brass and iron machinery will be cast on the shortest notice, and in the best manner—also bells for taverns, court houses, &c.—He will keep on hand an assortment of flat irons, hatter's irons, tailor's irons, dog irons, waffle irons, wheat fan irons, &c.

All orders will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to, by the subscriber

JOSEPH BRUN.

February 28. 10-

Painting, Glazing, Paper-hanging,

Cutting Glass, Sign Painting, &c.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, at his shop on Main Cross street, joining Mr. Robert Holmes's—he will do work at the shortest notice, and will attend any of the neighboring towns or in the country for part take.

Two or Three Apprentices, wanted immediately, to the above business.

THOMAS T. BURNS.

February 21. 10-3

William B. & Joseph H. Graves,

Will dispose of some

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

BY LOTTERY.

AND OFFER THE FOLLOWING

SCHEME

- No. 1—Prize a Negro Man named Jim, aged 45 years good wagoner, \$500—
2—one ditto a Negro Woman, named Esther, aged, 23 years, and Child, 500—
3—one ditto one hundred Acres of Land, lying in Nicholas county—about 20 acres under cultivation, some cabins, good apple and peach orchard, 500—
4—one ditto one Stud Horse, nine years old next spring, by the old imported Diomed, out of a Fear-nought mare, 400—
5—one ditto a Negro Girl, named Nancy, likely and well grown, ten years old, 300—
6—one ditto a Sorrel Horse, Martingale, Saddle and Bridle, well gaited, six years old, 150—
7—one ditto one first rate Gelding, six years old, 120—
8—one ditto one black Mare, 7 years old, with foal by Diomed, 100—
9—one ditto one bay Horse, 5 years old, 100—
10—one ditto one bay Mare 5 years old, 65—
11—one ditto one Sorrel Mare, 4 years old, 60—
12—one ditto one first rate Silver Watch, with Gold Key, 40—
13—one ditto one Silver French Watch, 20—
14, 15, 16—three ditto one Man's Saddle, mounted complete, with plated Stirrup Irons, at \$35 each, 105—
17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26—ten ditto one pattern of Kersy-mere for pantaloons, at \$6 each, 60—
27, 28, 29, 30, 31—five ditto, one Trunk each, m-unted and finished complete at 5 dollars, 25—
32 to 131 inclusive—one hundred ditto, one Sursingle, each at \$1 100—
132 to 311 inclusive—two hundred ditto one Girth each, 30 cents, 100—
332 to 145 inclusive—1074 ditto, one Spelling Book each, at 25 cents, 268 50

1405 Tickets, at \$2 50 cents, each. \$3515 50

The prizes except the land, will be delivered to the fortunate holders of tickets in Lexington, immediately after the drawing is completed.

The drawing will take place in Lexington, about the first of March, under the direction of respectable managers to be appointed

January 26th, 1815. 10-

All Prizes are floating.

The drawing of the above Lottery will positively take place in Lexington on the 28th of March, and continue three days. Tickets may be had of Messrs. James & B. L. Graves & Co. at their store on "headsip, on a credit, until the day of drawing. Likewise may be had in Winchester, Mountstirling, Paris, Versailles and Georgetown.

March 1, 1816. 10-

Taken Up by J. R. Witherspoon, living in Fayette county, on North Elkhorn, one Gray Horse, supposed to be 2 years old last spring, 14 hands high, appears to have been branded on the off shoulder, appraised to \$50.

10-3 ROBERT S. RUSSELL, J. P.

I WISH TO PURCHASE A FEW LIKELY

Young Negro Men, Boys and Girls.

Apply to Asa Farrow or to David Megowan.

JOHN FOSTER.

Lexington Feb. 24. 9-2

Stills for Sale.

The Subscriber has on hand, Stills of different sizes and of the best quality, which he will sell low for cash. He has lately received from Philadelphia a quantity of Copper, which enables him to furnish

Stills and

Commission Business, IN LEXINGTON, KEN.

Cornelius Coyle & Wm. Robinson,
HAVING ESTABLISHED A
COMMISSION HOUSE
IN THIS TOWN,

Respectfully solicit the patronage of such commercial gentlemen and others, whose business may require agency in this section of the country. They are determined not to connect any business of their own with the establishment. It will be a commission house exclusively, and being such, there cannot be at any time collisions between their own concerns and those of others. They will purchase cargoes for exportation, of the production of this country, viz. Tobacco, Flour, Whisky, Ginseng, White, and Red Lead, Salt-Petre, Gun-Powder, Hemp, Cordage, Yarns, Cotton Baggings, &c.—and every attention paid to consignments and to the collection of debts. The business to be conducted under the firm of

Wm. ROBINSON & Co.
Next door to John D. Clifford's Store.
REFERENCES.

William Leary, George Trotter, Alexander Parker, W. Essex & Son, Tandy & Allen, E. Finley & Son, Noah Ridgely, Thomas Scott, Robert Miller, Eastburn, Kirk, & Co. Isaac Riley, George Poyzer,	Merchants, Lex. Merchants, Balti- more. Merchants, Philadel- phia. Booksellers, New- York. Com. Mer. Nashville
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December 15th, 1815. 51

Just Received

AND READY TO BE DISPOSED OF BY
Wholesale,

By the subscribers, at their Store Room in Lexington, opposite Mr. John Postell's Tavern, an **EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF**
Elegant Fancy Goods,
Selected from the latest importations in Philadelphia, and which they will sell upon very favorable terms for Cash, or approved endorsed Notes.

LANE & TAYLOR.
Lexington, 9th January, 1816.
N. B. Wm. N. Lane presents his thanks to his former friends and customers, and hopes they will give him a call.

Nails and Brads.

The subscribers inform the public they have just received a fresh supply of Cut and Wrought Nails and Brads, of all sizes, which may be had by the cask at their store, or by retail of Messrs. A. J. Deewees & Co., who will hereafter be co-stationary supplied with a general assortment for retailing, at their usual prices—where also may be had warranted Axes, of a superior quality.

The subscribers will also receive orders for any kind of nails, which they will import and sell at the Factory prices, at Pittsburgh, with addition of a commission of 2 1/2 per cent. on 3 months credit—and without any commission, when money is paid on delivery of the nails here.

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Lexington, Dec. 20. 1-tf

FOR SALE, THE PLANTATION Whereon the subscriber now resides, CONTAINING

Two hundred & twenty Acres.

SITUATE on the Henry's Mill road, six miles and a half from Lexington, a part of Adaj. Meredith's military survey. The land is not to be equalled in Fayette in point of soil, situation, water and timber. There is a superb young orchard of 200 bearing apple trees, of various kind of fruit, calculated for keeping and making Cider. About eighty acres of land for cultivation, ten acres of meadow, and fifty acres of sod for pastures, with the prime timber standing. The water is conveniently situated in the lots, and is equal in quantity to any in Kentucky—the fencing is a great part set on locust logs and well laid off. The Henry's Mill road runs nearly through the centre of the tract, which divides timber, water, &c. There is also a well planned distillery on the tract, with sufficient water to work until July; also a Blacksmith's shop on the road. The buildings are only tolerable, though a handsome situation is prepared for building. For terms apply to Daniel Bradford, Lexington, or to the subscriber,

THOMAS PEBBLES.

Nov. 8 45-tf

To the Public.

MY Shop is next door to the Kentucky Gazette printing-office, where I carry on my business in its several branches of **SADDLERY & MILITARY ACCOUTREMENT MAKING**.—I tender my grateful acknowledgments to my customers for the distinguished patronage I have received from them. My friends and the public are assured of prompt accommodations. I feel confident that with the aid of some of the best workmen and a constant supply of the most choice materials, I shall be able to render ample satisfaction to those who may please to favour me with their applications by order or otherwise.

JOHN BRYAN.

January 22.

Patent Elastic Saddles.

A word to those who are fond of easy riding. The complaint against hard and uneasy saddles, which is for the most part a just and general one, and is really a great grievance to those who have much riding to do, has caused me to turn my mind particularly to that subject, with a view if possible to remedy the evil—I can with confidence assure the public that I have accomplished it—I have projected a plan which is by means of strong and well tempered steel springs, so constructed as to support the saddle seat & give much greater ease to both rider & horse, than saddles made in the common way or any other that I have ever seen, can possibly do. The plan is entirely different from the English elastic saddles with spring bars of steel, whalebone, &c. and also from those with wire springs, and I conceive much superior to either, as the elasticity is greater, and the tree not being put out of its original form, will not be subject to hurting horses on journeys, which is complained of in the saddles with spring bars. A number of gentlemen in this town and its vicinity, have those saddles now in use, and but one sentiment I believe exists among them, in favour of their superiority.—The invention is equally as applicable to ladies saddles as to gentlemen's. Any person desirous of purchasing those easy saddles, is at liberty first to make trial of one and judge of their ease for themselves. In point of durability I will warrant them equal to any other saddles, and superior to most.

I have obtained a Patent from the United States for this invention, and am ready to dispose of patent rights to Saddlers, for other countries on states—if required, I will furnish a true with springs ready fixed and strung, which may serve as a model to work by, and will give the necessary instructions.

J. BRYAN

Five Dollars reward.

Strayed from the subscriber about a month since, a WHITE HORSE, between 14 and 15 hands, high and, probably, as many years old. Nothing peculiar is recollected about said horse, except a large wart immediately under the root of his tail. The above reward will be paid to any person who will restore said horse to my possession.

NELSON NICHOLAS.

Lexington, January 30, 1816. 6tf

REAL AMERICAN IMPROVEMENTS.

Taz improved Chimney and Fire-place, by Mr. John C. Brush, of Washington City, D. C. is complete to give an agreeable fire side.—Your old fire places and chimneys which afflict the family with smoke, may be effectually corrected; new ones are constructed with superior advantages, the rooms ventilated with pure air, warm or cold, at pleasure, without opening doors or windows; likewise a great saving of fuel. Gentlemen wishing the improvement, may receive the necessary information by applying to the undersigned (at Mr. Weisiger's Inn) who is duly authorized to introduce and convey the right to others to construct them, which will be done on very liberal terms.

The Domestic Roving and Spinning Machine.

This Machine is completely adapted to the use of the farmer and mechanic, to aid the household manufacture; with one of twelve spindles, one woman may perform the labor of six or eight on the common wheel. This country possessing the advantage of the raw materials at hand, the household manufacture may be carried on in peace or war, with as much benefit as any other mechanical, or agricultural business. The undersigned has received an assignment of the full and exclusive right from the patentee, to make use, and vend to others the right of the said machine within the several states and territories of the United States, south and west of the Delaware river; the territorial right of any part which may be unsold, will be conveyed on very liberal terms to any gentleman who may be disposed to benefit themselves and their fellow citizens, by aiding the introduction of so valuable a labor saving machine.—Mr. Thomas V. Looftbourrow, of Frankfort, Kentucky, will furnish machines complete to order, for patterns to make from in other counties, &c. A machine may be seen and the terms learnt, by applying to the undersigned at Mr. Weisiger's Inn, or to Mr. Looftbourrow, at the Steam Mill.

STEPHEN ANDRES, Assignee.

Frankfort, Feb. 6, 1816.

Kentucky Legislature,

JANUARY 31, 1816.
The joint committee appointed to examine Mr. Stephen Andres' Spinning Machine, in conformity to his memorial, proceeded to examine the same, and find it constructed for spinning wool and cotton, and more simplified than any machine heretofore offered for public use; possessing the advantage of the Spinning Billy and Jenny now in use—it may be used as a Billy for roving and spinning warp or filling, or as a Jenny for spinning warp from wool or cotton, which change can be made in a few minutes; the machine contains twelve spindles, and may be worked as a Billy by a common spinner with the aid of a boy or girl from eight to ten years old, and as a Jenny without any aid whatever. It possesses such advantages for saving labor and expediting the manufacture of domestic goods, that your committee recommends the same to the patronage of the good citizens of this commonwealth.

CERTIFICATE.

This may certify, that I have had in operation for two seasons past, at my place in Bourbon county, Kentucky, one of the domestic Roving and Spinning Machines, introduced into Kentucky by Stephen Andres. On a machine of 12 spindles, well made and attended, one woman with the aid of a small person may perform the labor of five or six on the common wheel. I am fully satisfied of its utility, and that it possesses superior advantages for aiding the household manufacture to any machine now in use, that I have no hesitation in recommending the same to my fellow citizens.

JAMES GARRARD, Jr.

Frankfort, Feb. 6, 1816. 9

Just Imported,

AND FOR SALE,
AT W. MENDEL'S

COMMISSION STORE.

Main Street, next door to Mr. Wm. Leary,

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS

OF ALL KINDS—AMONG WHICH ARE,
English Walnuts, Spanish Filberts and Ground Nuts—Also,

A variety of Choice TOYS,

FOR THE APPROACHING CHRISTMAS, &
NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS,

SUCH AS
DOLLS, Wholesale and Retail,
BOXES, Glass and Painted,
Elegant Painted & Queen'sware SNUFF BOXES,
MILLS, CUP & BALL, TETOTUMS, and others too numerous for description;
REFINED LIQUORICE, in boxes, for colds, and coughs,
Ditto in sticks,
DURABLE INK,
RAISINS, by the box, or by the pound,
An elegant and cheap set of CHINA,
An assortment of QUEEN'S WARE,
FIDDLES, and FIDDLE STRINGS, superior quality,
BOSS COTTON,
Ditto SPUN, of all sizes,
BOMBAZETTS, and other Dry Goods,
COMMON WARE, by Wholesale and Retail,
RAPPEE SNUFF.

Orders from the country, attended to, punctually.

November 20.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

Hay & Bordman

HAVE this day dissolved partnership, by mutual consent. Those indebted to the firm are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them to George Hay for settlement, who alone is authorized to settle the business of the concern.

GEORGE HAY
NATHAN I. BORDMAN.

Lexington, Dec. 19, 1815. 52—

GEORGE HAY will continue the SHOE BUSINESS. Every attention will be paid to those who favor him with their patronage. Measures taken for all kinds of Shoes, which will be attended to with punctuality.

HENRY I. I. ROBERT,

Continues to carry on the

Confectionary Business,

In Main-street, in the house next below Mr. Benj. Stout's, and nearly opposite the office of the Kentucky Insurance Company, where he will keep a

CONSTANT SUPPLY OF
Cakes, Candies, Sugar Toys, Con-
fits, Syrups, Cordials, &c.

and generally all the articles in his line. The best assurance he can give his customers of his wishes to please them is, that impressed with the idea that his livelihood and welfare depends entirely on their patronage, his interest as well as inclination will make him exert all in his power to deserve a continuance of it.

Oct. 7, 1815 41-tf

Wanted Immediately,

TWO or three Apprentices to the TAYLOR-
ING BUSINESS. B. KARRICK.

Lexington, Oct. 20. 43-tf

OLD IRON-SIDES



TAVERN.

Elijah Noble

Has opened a Tavern in those extensive and commodious buildings on Short-Street, Lexington, Kentucky, formerly occupied by Mr. WILLIAM T. BAXTON and Mr. PRENTISS, as Boarding House, which he has connected together, and where he proposes

To Entertain Travellers,

And his Fellow-Citizens generally, who call on him, in a style equal to any which can be obtained in the Western Country.—Travellers may be accommodated, without being disturbed by the noise and bustle, usually incident to a Tavern; and

Private Parties,

Will meet with no interruption from strangers.—His Liquors will be excellent, and his Table always spread with the choicest Viands of each successive season.

His Stable will contain about sixty Horses.—It will be under the direction and care of Mr. F. BALENGER, whose attention will be entirely confined to the Stable. Lexington, January 22, 1816

Bartlett & Cox,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

THANKFUL for past favours, beg leave to inform their Western friends, that they still continue to transact business on commission as formerly.

New-Orleans, 8th Nov. 1815.

WHEAT.

THE subscribers will purchase WHEAT at the highest market price.—Application to be made at the store of Lewis Sanders, and at their new Steam Mill on the lower end of Water Street.

JOHN SCOTT, Jr. & CO.

6th November, 1815. 45-tf

To Rent,

The Upper Story and Kitchen of a House near the Public Square.—Inquire of
THE PRINTER.

January 22. 4—

For Sale,

Any Quantity of **SALT,**

Of a superior quality, at our Lick, three and a half miles south east of Monmouth.

WM. ELLIS & BROTHERS.

Spencer Lick, December 14, 1815. 51

WHEAT.

The subscribers are now giving Three shillings and nine pence for wheat and expect to continue to give that sum for few weeks only.

JOHN H. MORTON, & Co.

Steam Mill Lexington.

September 1, 1815. 36

Allen & Grant,

Commission Merchants, Pittsburgh,

Inform their friends in the Western Country, that they have removed to the Ware-house lately occupied by G. & C. Anshutz. From the superior conveniences of their Ware-house, and its proximity to the river, the Merchants of Kentucky will find it to their advantage to consign to them.

Pittsburgh, May 6.

CASH

WILL BE GIVEN FOR

150 Hk'ds of Tobacco,

To be delivered early in the season.

LEWIS SANDERS.

October 9, 1815. 41-tf

Doctor Joseph Boswell

HAS removed to the large Brick House recently occupied by Mr. James Prentiss, near the factory of Morrison, Boswells and Sutton. He will continue to practice Medicine & Surgery in Lexington and its vicinity.

September 23d, 1815.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

The Copartnership of HERAN & MAXWELL is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons having claims against the late firm are requested to present them on or before the 10th of September next; and all those indebted are requested to call and settle their accounts immediately.

JAMES MAXWELL,

JAMES HERAN.

The business will still be carried on at the old stand by the subscriber, who solicits the patronage of his former customers.

JAMES MAXWELL

Lexington, 30th August, 1815. 36

The Partnership of I. & E. Woodruff is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having unsettled accounts with the late firm, are requested to call and settle them without delay, as the Subscribers are anxious to have their accounts all settled up to this date.

I. & E. WOODRUFF.

Lexington, July 9. 28-tf

Brass Foundry.

The subscriber informs his friends and the Public in general that he continues to carry on the Brass Founding business in all its various Branches, at the old stand formerly occupied by I. & E. Woodruff, on Main Street, and will always keep on hand an assortment of And Irons, Shovel and Tongs, Door Knockers, Candlesticks, &c. finished in the neatest manner; he will likewise cast Bells, and work for Machinery on the shortest notice; he has also a Cupelo for casting Iron, all orders in that line will be punctually attended to. Grateful for past favours he hopes to merit a continuance of the same

EZRA WOODRUFF.

Lexington, July 9th, 1815. 28-tf

Wool Carding.

THOMAS ROYLE & SONS wish to inform their friends and the public in general, that their machines are in complete operation at their factory, on the Frankfort road, one mile from Lexington, at six pence per pound for common wool—and having the advantage of both water and horses, will enable them to accommodate their friends on the shortest notice and in the best manner. For sale at their factory, a quantity of Woollen Cloths, Linseys and Wool Rolls. Lexington, June 12th, 1815.—24tf

Wool Carding.

Mering and Common Wool Carding in a Superior Style and on the usual terms at Sanders, 2 1/2 Miles from Lexington, by
LEWIS SANDERS.

Lexington, May 23, 1815.

Notice.

THERE will be wanted during the Winter and Spring, at SANDERS, a thriving little Village, two and a half miles N. W. of Lexington, a constant supply of

Corn Meal, Lard, Bacon, Butter &c. for which, COTTON YARN, of the best quality will be given, at as low a price as it can be had in the state.

Sanders, 12th January, 1816.

N. B. I will give One Dollar per gallon for Cow or Horse-foot OIL.

L. S

Doctor Briggs,

[From the City of Williamsburg, Virginia.]
HAVING removed to Kentucky, and fixed his residence in the town of Lexington, Main-street, in the house lately in the occupancy of J. Wamack, (opposite Captain Fowler's) offers his services in the practice of Physic, Surgery and Midwifery, to the inhabitants of the town and its vicinity.

40-tf December 2, 1815.

TOBACCO.

The Subscribers will pay Cash for Tobacco. Persons desirous of contracting for their crops not yet ready for delivery, will find it advantageous to call on the subscribers, before they dispose of the same.

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 49-tf

Wanted to Rent,

A SMALL FARM within a few miles of Lexington, with a house sufficient for a small family—possession would be required about Christmas. Apply to
JOSEPH TOWLER.

Lexington, December 1. 49

Dissolution of Partnership.

CORNELIUS & JOHN COYLE,
Have this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent. The business of the late concern will be conducted in future by Cornelius Coyle, who is alone authorised to receive and pay all debts due to and from the said firm.

C. COYLE.

J. COYLE.

January 17, 1816.

Cornelius Coyle

Will still continue to keep at his store at the corner of Main and Upper Street, a choice and superior assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

very recently imported, and in point of quality surpassed by none in the state, which will be sold by wholesale or retail, at the most reduced prices.—He has on hand, together with others too tedious to mention, the following articles—
CONSISTING OF
Superfine and second Cloth
do do Cassimeres
Kersey, Moleskin, and plain Coatings
Plains and Bookings
Rose, Point and Duffel Blankets
Assorted Flannels
Stockinets and Bedford Cords
Cords and Velveteens
Black and coloured Bumbazets
Toilettes and Swansdown
Cotton and worsted Hosiery
Silk do do
Colour'd and white Marseilles
6-4, 4-4 and 9-8 light and dark Gingham
Colour'd Cambricks
6-4 and 4-4 Jaconet and Dimity Cambricks
6-4 and 4-4 Leno and British Book Muslin
6-4 and 4-4 super Book Muslin
4-4 Mull do do
6-4 and 4-4 super fig'd and Japan do
4-4 and 7-8 Shirting Cambricks
Irish Linen and Table Diaper
Coarse and super Calicos
Furniture do
Dimities do
Canton Crapes
Levantines, Florences and Florentine
Satin and Virginias
Long and short Kid Gloves
Beaver do
Silk Shawls and Bandanoe Handkerchiefs
Cotton do and Madras do
Merino Shawls
5-4 and 6-4 Levantine Silk Shawls
Madeira Wine
Cognac Brandy
Holland Gin
Jamaica Spirits

A general assortment of Groceries
China and Queens' Ware
Ironmongery, &c. &c.

January 27, 1816. 5—

Wm. Robinson & Co.

Have just received a small Consignment from a Pittsburgh Manufacturer, consisting of
Sickles, Wheel-Irons, Augers, and
Brads by the 1000.

Which they offer for sale at reduced prices.

5-t January 29, 1816

Last Notice.

THOSE persons that are indebted to the subscribers by note or account, are requested to discharge the same on or before the 15th November. All notes or accounts remaining unpaid after that date, will be immediately put into the hands of officers for collection, without any discrimination of persons.

TILFORD, SCOTT & TROTTER.

October 3d, 1815. 41—

David Todd

HAS recommenced the practice of Law, and will attend punctually to business, in the Circuit and County Courts of Fayette. His office is next door to C. Wilkins's office, on Short street.

34 August 17

For Sale or to Rent,

THAT well improved LOT on Curd's Road, within the town bounds, together with all the apparatus necessary for making brick, formerly the property of Thomas Lemon, dec.—It is needless to mention the advantages arising from this Lot as a Brick Yard, as any person wishing to purchase will call and view the premises.

ALSO FOR SALE, THAT

Elegant Building Lot,

Adjoining the present residence of Mr. Joseph Barbee, on High-street.—A good bargain may be had in the above property by paying one-fourth of the purchase money in hand, the remainder in three equal annual instalments, as to suit the purchaser.

JAMES LEMON, Sen.

Lexington, Jan. 29, 1816. 5—

Notice to Farmers.

The subscriber is making contracts for Barley, to be delivered at his Brewery, the ensuing fall. Those intending to sow that grain, and who are desirous to engage their crops, will please to call at the Brewery.

JOHN COLEMAN.

Lexington, 29th January, 1816. 4-b

A. M. January,

Having purchased the PLATING ESTABLISHMENT of R. Steel & Co. nearly opposite the Kentucky Insurance Company, where he intends to continue the above business in all its various branches, and hopes by his strict attention to business, to merit a share of the public patronage.

He has on hand, and intends keeping a general assortment of PLATED CARRIAGE MOUNTING of every description. Also an elegant assortment of PLATED BRIDLE BITS and STIR-UP IRONS of the newest fashion, which he will sell at the most reduced prices for cash.

P. S. The highest price in Cash will be given for old pewter.

Dec. 18.

6—6

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

J. P. SCHATZELL, has associated himself with Mr. ALEXANDER CRANSTON of the City of New-York, Mr. ANDREW ALEXANDER of Belfast (Ireland) and Mr. JOHN WOODWARD, now of this place for the purpose of transacting business in the Mercantile & Commission line in this State, which from the first of this present Month will be conducted under the firm of J. P. Schatzell & Company.

Lexington Sept. 9th 1815.—57-4

Hatters, Look Here

The subscribers have a quantity